

**EXHIBIT D
TO THE
AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS H. BELKNAP, JR.**

BROWN GAVALAS & FROMM LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff
JALAPA SHIPPING LIMITED
355 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017
212-983-8500

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JALAPA SHIPPING LIMITED,

07 Civ 8715 (RJH)

Plaintiffs,

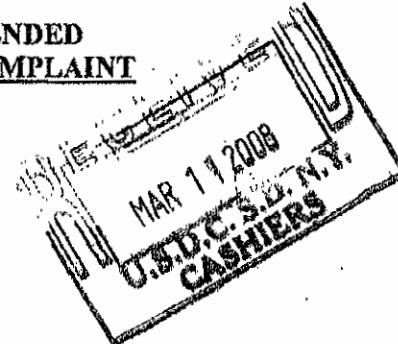
**SECOND AMENDED
VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

-against-

SUNDERSONS LTD., MILAN NIGERIA LTD.,
SIMRAN MEHER LTD., CONTI-AGRO
NIGERIA LTD. and VALECHHA HOLDINGS
LIMITED,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff, JALAPA SHIPPING LIMITED, by its attorneys, Brown Gavalas & Fromm LLP, as and for its Second Amended Verified Complaint against Defendants, SUNDERSONS LTD. ("Sundersons"), MILAN NIGERIA LTD. ("Milan Nigeria"), SIMRAN MEHER LTD. ("Simran Meher"), VALECHHA HOLDINGS LIMITED ("Valechha Holdings") and CONTI-AGRO NIGERIA LTD. ("Conti-Agro") (hereinafter the "Defendants"), allege upon information and belief as follows:

1. This is a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as hereinafter more fully appears, and is an admiralty or maritime claim within the meaning of Rule 9(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1333.
2. At all material times, plaintiff, Jalapa Shipping Limited was, and now is, a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at Charleston, Nevis, Federation of Saint Kitts

and Nevis and, at all relevant times, was the registered owner of the motor vessel LION PRINCESS ("the Vessel")

3. Upon information and belief, at all material times, defendant, Sundersons, was and now is a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at 52A Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

4. Upon information and belief, at all material times, defendant, Milan Nigeria, was and now is a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at Suites 7b & 8b, 50 Town Range, Gibraltar and at 52A and 243 Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

5. Upon information and belief, at all material times, defendant, Simran Meher was and now is a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at Suits 7b & 8b, 50 Town Range, Gibraltar and at 52A Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

6. Upon information and belief, at all material times, defendant, Valechha Holdings, was and now is a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at 52A Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

7. Upon information and belief, at all material times, defendant Conti-Agro was and now is a foreign corporation with an office and place of business at 243 Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

8. On or about November 13, 2005, a charter party agreement was entered into by and between plaintiff and DEOL Marine Services, New Delhi ("DEOL"), whereby plaintiff agreed to let, and DEOL, as charterer, agreed to hire the Vessel for a voyage, under certain terms and conditions, from Kandla, India to Lagos and Port Harcourt, Nigeria ("Charter Agreement"). On or about November 26, 2005, plaintiff issued 10 bills of lading, Nos. KDL/LP-01 to KDL/LP-10, with respect to cargo transported aboard the Vessel. A copy of the Charter Agreement is

attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

9. At all relevant times, defendant Milan was the receiver and/or consignee of the cargo evidenced by said bills of lading. The said bills of lading incorporated all of the terms of the Charter Agreement, including the arbitration clause therein and are therefore subject to the same arbitration clause.

10. Box 25 and Clause 19 of the Charter Agreement contain a London arbitration clause which provides, in part, as follows:

"This Charter Party shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and any dispute arising out of this Charter Party shall be referred to arbitration in London in accordance with the Arbitration Acts 1950 and 1979 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force."

11. The Vessel arrived at the first discharge port, Lagos, Nigeria on or about January 2, 2006, and discharged its cargo of long-grain parboiled rice on or about February 1, 2006.

12. At Lagos, the Defendants claimed damage to the cargo discharged at Lagos, and prevented the departure of the Vessel by blocking the necessary clearances. In addition, defendants made several threats to arrest the Vessel. With the Vessel now prevented from departing and with repeated threats of judicial arrest of the Vessel, Defendants demanded payment of \$80,000 on grounds of alleged cargo shortage, despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that any shortages to cargo were due to the negligence or incompetence of local discharging stevedores, for which Plaintiff bears no responsibility whatsoever.

13. Plaintiff made various offers to obtain a release of the Vessel pending adjudication, on the merits of the alleged cargo claim, including an offer to post a guarantee letter from Plaintiffs' insurer. Such guarantee letters are routinely offered and accepted in international shipping transactions and are considered good and acceptable security for claims.

14. Despite Plaintiff's repeated and reasonable efforts, Defendants refused to accept

security in substitution of the continued detention of the Vessel and demanded resolution of the parties' dispute in Nigeria, in breach of the Defendants' obligation to submit all disputes between the parties to arbitration in London.

15. With the Vessel wrongfully detained in Lagos, and with Defendants continuing to threaten the arrest of the Vessel in further breach of the binding London arbitration and refusing to release the Vessel in substitution for comparable security, Plaintiff was compelled to reach a settlement in the amount of \$49,000

16. Plaintiff's payment of \$49,000 to Defendants was made under both economic and physical duress, and was procured due to Defendants' breach of the Charter Agreement in detaining the Vessel in Nigeria and seeking to compel Plaintiff to forego its rights under the Charter Agreement and applicable law.

17. Defendants' attempt to pursue their claims against Plaintiff outside London, and their attempts to compel Plaintiff to agree to Nigerian jurisdiction or to pay the alleged claim, constitute a breach of contract, economic duress and oppressive and/or vexatious and/or bad faith conduct because:

- a. the Plaintiff and its insurers have offered to secure Defendants' alleged claims with plaintiff's insurer's a guarantee letter with English law and arbitration; and
- b. the sole purpose of the threats to arrest the Vessel and the Defendants' refusal to accept comparable substitute security was intended to compel and coerce Plaintiff, under extreme economic duress, to agree to Nigerian jurisdiction and law or into paying Defendants' claim by way of settlement.

18. Plaintiff has incurred costs and losses as a result of the detention of the Vessel and the breaches of the Charter Agreement on the part of Defendants, their servants and agents, including load port and discharge port demurrage, detention charges, bunkers consumed during the detention period, daily running expenses and earning losses, in the principal amount of

\$251,125.78, as best as can be determined at the present time.

19. On information and belief, the Defendants are all affiliated entities operating under the name "Milan Group" and, at all relevant times held, and continue to hold, themselves out to the world as being "associated" members of the "Milan Group," an international trading group based in Lagos, Nigeria.

20. On information and belief, all the members of the "Milan Group," including the Defendants herein, share officers, directors and personnel, as well as common offices and addresses in, among other places, Lagos, Nigeria.

21. Upon information and belief, the said members of the Milan Group, including Defendants herein, transact business as the "Milan Group," and not individually, and said members are jointly and severally liable for the obligations of each other member of the Milan Group.

22. On information and belief, Milan Nigeria makes payments on behalf of the other Defendants. For example, in September 2007, a bank transfer was originated by Milan Nigeria for Conti-Agro's charter of the M/V HONG PROSPERITY even though Milan Nigeria claims it had no interest in the charter.

23. On information and belief, all the Defendants are controlled and operated by Milan Nigeria from the identical address in Lagos, Nigeria.

24. On information and belief, all the Defendants are controlled and operated by the Valechha family. In addition, the "legal representative/business owner" of Conti-Agro is Ramesh Valechha, who communicates with third parties in commercial matters using the email account of the "Milan Group."

25. Upon information and belief, defendant Milan Nigeria exercises such complete

domination and control over defendants Sundersons, Conti-Agro, Simran Meher, and Valechha, and/or disregarded Sundersons's, Conti-Agro's, Simran Meher's and Valechha's corporate form, and/or conducted the business and operations of Sundersons, Conti-Agro, Simran Meher and Valechha as if the same were Milan Nigeria's own, that adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of the Defendants as entities distinct from one another and/or the separate existence of defendants Sundersons, Milan Nigeria, Conti-Agro, Simran Meher and Valechha as distinct from each other, would permit an abuse of the corporate privilege and would sanction fraud and promote injustice.

26. Upon information and belief, there exists, and at all times herein mentioned there existed, a unity of interest and ownership between and amongst Defendants, such that any individuality and separateness between said Defendants have ceased, and Defendants, and each of them, are the alter egos of each other.

27. Upon information and belief, the said members of the Milan Group, including Defendants herein, are guarantors of the obligations of each individual member of the Milan Group.

28. On information and belief, defendants Conti-Agro and Milan Nigeria hold themselves out publicly as associated companies with virtually identical product lines, including raw cashew nuts.

29. In accordance with a binding arbitration clause in the Charter Agreement and in the bills of lading, Plaintiff will commence arbitration proceedings in London, England.

30. This action is in aid of said arbitration proceedings, as aforesaid, in accordance with 9 U.S.C. § 8. Plaintiff seeks to obtain adequate security to satisfy a potential London arbitration award in Plaintiffs' favor.

31. Plaintiff sues on its own behalf, and as agent and trustee on behalf of any other persons or parties who may now have, or hereinafter acquire, an interest in this action.

32. Insofar as legal costs and attorneys' fees are routinely awarded to the prevailing party in London arbitration proceedings, Plaintiff also seeks to secure claims for interest and anticipated legal costs and attorneys fees. As best as can now be estimated, Plaintiff expects to recover the following amounts in the London arbitration:

a. On the principal claim	\$251,125.78
b. Interest at 6% per annum, compounded quarterly for 3 years	\$49,124.77
c. Anticipated Recoverable Costs (arbitrators' fees, attorneys' fees, etc.)	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$400,250.55

28. Upon information and belief, Defendants cannot be found within the District, within the meaning of Supplemental Rule B of the Federal Rules Civil Procedure, but are believed to have or will have during the pendency of this action assets within this District, specifically including cash, funds, freight, hire, accounts and other property, in the hands of garnishees in the District including but not limited to American Express Bank, Ltd.; ABN-AMRO Bank; Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.; Barclays Bank; Calyon; Standard Chartered PLC; HSBC Bank; Bank of America; BNP New York; Bank of New York; J.P. Morgan Chase; Deutsche Bank; Citibank; Mashreq Bank; Bank of China; UBS AG; and Wachovia Bank, which are believed to be due and owing to the Defendants.

WHEREFORE Plaintiffs pray:

A. That process in due form of law according to the practice of this Court in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction issue against the Defendants, citing them to appear and answer under

oath all and singular the matters alleged in the Second Amended Verified Complaint;

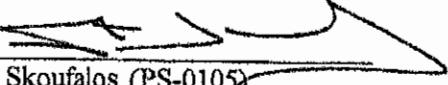
B. That since the Defendants cannot be found within this District pursuant to Rule B of the Supplemental Rules for Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims, this Court issue an Order directing the Clerk of the Court to issue Process of Attachment and Garnishment, pursuant to Rule B of the Supplemental Admiralty Rules and the United States Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C §§ 1 and 8, attaching all cash, goods, chattels, letters of credit, bills of lading, effects, debts and monies, tangible or intangible, or any other funds held by any garnishee, including American Express Bank, Ltd.; ABN-AMRO Bank; Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.; Barclays Bank; Calyon; Standard Chartered PLC; HSBC Bank; Bank of America; BNP New York; Bank of New York; J.P. Morgan Chase; Deutsche Bank; Citibank; Mashreq Bank; Bank of China; UBS AG; and Wachovia Bank, which are due and owing to the Defendants, in the amount of \$400,250.55, to secure the Plaintiffs' claim, and that all persons claiming any interest in the same be cited to appear and pursuant to Supplemental Admiralty Rule B answer the matters alleged;

C. That this action be stayed and this Court retain jurisdiction over this matter through the entry of any judgment or award, and any appeals thereof; and

D. That Plaintiffs have such other, further and different relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
March 10, 2008

BROWN GAVALAS & FROMM LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff
JALAPA SHIPPING LIMITED

By: 

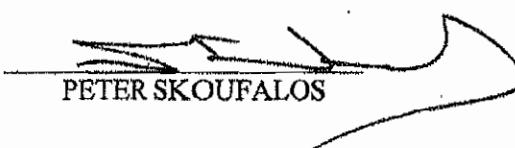
Peter Skoufalos (PS-0105)
355 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017
212-983-8500

VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

PETER SKOUFALOS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a member of the bar of this Honorable Court and of the firm of Brown Gavalas & Fromm LLP, attorneys for Plaintiff.
2. I have read the foregoing Second Amended Verified Complaint and I believe the contents thereof are true.
3. The reason this Verification is made by deponent and not by Plaintiff is that Plaintiff is a foreign corporation, no officer or director of which is within this jurisdiction.
4. The sources of my information and belief are documents provided to me and statements made to me by representatives of the Plaintiff.



PETER SKOUFALOS

Sworn to before me this
10th day of March, 2008



Notary Public

EVAN B. RUDNICKI
Notary Public of the State of New York
No. 02RU6142314
Qualified in Rockland County
Term Expires March 13, 2011

EXHIBIT "A"

1. Shipbroker PT. SIMPSON SPENCE & YOUNG INDONESIA 9. Wijaya Centre 3rd Floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 71 Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia		RECOMMENDED THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL, UNIFORM GENERAL CHARTER (AS REVISED 1922, 1978 AND 1984 (to be used for trades to which no specially approved form is in force) CODE NAME: "GENCON"
		Part I
2. Place and date JAKARTA, 13 th NOVEMBER 2005		
3. Owners/Place of business (Clause 1) LION SHIPPING PTY LTD LEVEL 6, 6-8 HARBOUR VIEW CRESCENT MILSONS POINT SYDNEY NSW 2001 - AUSTRALIA		4. Charterer/Place of business (Clause 1) DEOL MARINE SERVICES, NEW DELHI BAJARAT COMMERCIAL COMPLEX RING ROAD - NEW DELHI
5. Vessel's name (Clause 1) MV. LION PRINCESS		6. GRT/NT (Clause 1) 10,761/6,129 MT
7. Deadweight cargo carrying capacity in tons (net.) (Clause 1) 17,700 MT ON 9.279 M		8. Present position (Clause 1) TRADING
9. Expected ready to load (sic) (Clause 1) 15 th NOVEMBER 2005		
10. Loading port or place(s) (Clause 1) 1-2 SAFE BERTHS KANDLA, INDIA		11. Discharging port(s) or place(s) (Clause 1) 1/2 SB 1/2 SP PORT APAPPA OR TINCAN AND PORT HARCOURT, NIGERIA
12. Cargo (also state quantity and margin if Owners' option. If agreed, if full and complete cargo not agreed state "part cargo") (Clause 1) MIN 14,750 MT UP TO FULL VESSEL CAPACITY OF BAGGED RICE SUBJECT TO STOWAGE FACTOR		
13. Freight rate (also state if payable on delivered or f/m/sen quantity) (Clause 4) USD 53.26 PMT FIOST BBS 1/2 WITH FREE DA AT DISCH PORTS		14. Freight payment (state currency and method of payment; also beneficiary and bank account) (Clause 4) SEE RIDER CLAUSE 28
15. State if vessel's cargo handling gear shall not be used (Cl.5)		16.1. Laytime (if separate laytimes for load, and dock, is agreed, fill in a) and b) a) Laytime for loading 2000ML/24HRS/24V.EHJ-SAT.NN.MCN.OR.CI b) Laytime for discharging 1000ML/24HRS/24V.EHJ-FRI-1700HRS.NN.MCN.OR.CI c) Total laytime for loading and discharging
17. Shippers (state name and address) (Clause 6)		
18. Agents (loading) (Clause 6) SEE RIDER CLAUSE 48		
Agents (discharging) (Clause 6) SEE RIDER CLAUSE 49		
20. Demurrage rate (Loading and discharging) (Clause 7) USD 8,500 PER DAY /DHD WTS BENDS LAYTIME NON-REVERSIBLE		21. Cancelling date (Clause 10) 20 NOVEMBER 2005 General Average to be adjusted at (Cl. 12) LONDON - ENGLISH LAW
23. Freight Tax (state if for Owners account - Cl 13 e) SEE RIDER CLAUSE 38 AND 48		24. Brokerage Commission and to whom payable (Clause 14) 2.50PCT ADDRESS COMMISSION + 1.25PCT BRISK MARINE + 1.25PCT 68Y JAKARTA
25. Law and Arbitration (state 19 (a), 19 (b) or 19 (c) of Cl. 19; if 19 (a) agreed also state Place of Arbitration - If not filled in Cl.19 (a) shall apply (Cl.19) LONDON - ENGLISH LAW TO APPLY		
(a) State maximum amount for small claims/arbitration (Cl.19)		26. Additional clauses covering special provisions, if agreed RIDER CLAUSES 24- 61 INCLUDED

It is mutually agreed that this Contract shall be performed subject to the conditions contained in this Charter, which shall include Part I as well as Part II. In the event of a conflict of conditions, the provisions of Part I shall prevail over those of Part II to the extent of such conflict.

Signature (Owner)	Signature (Charterer)
LION SHIPPING PTY LTD	DEOL MARINE SERVICES

PART II

"General" Charter (As Revised 1922, 1976 and 1994)

1	It is agreed between the party mentioned in Box 3 as the Owners of the Vessel named in Box 5, of the D/V/T indicated in Box 6 and carrying about the number of metric tons of deadweight capacity all told on summer loadline stated in Box 7, now in position as stated in Box 3 and expected ready to load under this Charter Party about the date indicated in Box 9, and the party mentioned as the Charter in Box 4 that:	1	The Charterers are obliged to repair any stranded damage prior to completion of the voyage, but must repair stranded damage affecting the Vessel's seaworthiness or fitness before the Vessel sails from the port where such damage was sustained or found. All additional expenses incurred shall be for the account of the Charterers and any time lost shall be for the account of and shall be paid to the Owners by the Charterers at the demurrage rate.	85
2	The said Vessel shall, as soon as her prior commitments have been completed, proceed to the loading port(s) or place(s) stated in Box 10 or to near thereto as she may safely get and lie always afloat, and there load a full and complete cargo (if skipper of deck cargo agreed same to be at the Charterer's risk and responsibility) as stated in Box 12, which the Charterers bind themselves to ship, and bring so loaded the Vessel shall proceed to the discharging port(s) or place(s) stated in Box 11 as ordered on signing Bills of Lading, or so near thereto as she may safely get and lie always afloat, and there deliver the cargo.	86	86	86
3	Owners' Responsibility Clause The Owners are to be responsible for loss of or damage to the goods or for delay in delivery of the goods only in case the total damage or delay has been caused by personal want of due diligence on the part of the Owners or their Manager to make the Vessel in all respects seaworthy and to ensure that she is properly manned, equipped and supplied, or by the personal act or default of the Owners or their Manager.	87	87	87
4	And the Owners are not responsible for loss, damage or delay arising from any other cause whatsoever, even from the neglect or default of the Master or crew or some other person employed by the Owners on board or ashore for whose acts they would, but for this Clause, be responsible for from non-commissioning of the Vessel for loading or discharging of the voyage or at any time whatsoever.	88	88	88
5	Despatch Clause The Vessel has liberty to sail at any port or ports in any order, for any purpose, to call without pilot, to lay and/or assist Vessels in all situations, and also to deviate for the purpose of saving life and/or property.	89	89	89
6	Payment of Freight (a) The freight at the rates stated in Box 13 shall be paid in cash calculated on the actual quantity of cargo. (b) Pro rata. If according to Box 13 freight is to be paid on shipment, it shall be deemed earned and non-negotiable, Vessel and/or cargo lost or not lost. Neither the Owners nor their agents shall be required to sign or endorse Bills of Lading showing freight prepaid unless the freight due to the Owners has actually been paid. (c) On delivery. If according to Box 13 freight, or part thereof, is payable at destination, it shall not be deemed earned until the cargo is thus delivered. Notwithstanding the provisions under (c), if freight or part thereof is payable on delivery of the cargo the Charterers shall have the option of paying the freight on delivered weight/quantity provided such option is declared before discharging bulk and/or weighing/quantity can be ascertained by means of weighing machine, joint cost survey or tally. Cash for Vessel's ordinary disbursements at the port of loading to be advanced by the Charterer, if required or at highest current rate of exchange, subject to two (2) per cent to cover insurance and other expenses.	90	90	90
7	Loading/Discharging (a) Cargo. The cargo shall be brought into the holds, loaded, stowed, secured or trimmed, lashed, lashed and/or secured and taken from the holds and discharged by the Charterers, free of any risk, liability and expense whatsoever to the Owners. The Charterers shall provide and lay all damage material as required for the proper storage and protection of the cargo on board, the Owners allowing the use of all damage available on board. The Charterers shall be responsible for and pay the cost of removing their damage after discharge of the cargo under this Charter Party and to vessel until damage has been removed. (b) Cargo Handling Gear. Unless the Vessel is gearless or unless it has been agreed between the parties that the Vessel's gear shall not be used and stored as such in Box 71, the Owners shall throughout the duration of loading/discharging give free use of the Vessel's cargo handling gear and of sufficient motive power to operate all such cargo handling gear. All such equipment to be in good working order. Unless caused by negligence of the stevedores, time lost by breakdowns of the Vessel's cargo handling gear or motive power - prior to the total number of crews/shifts required at the time for the loading/discharge of cargo under this Charter Party - shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage. On request the Owners shall provide free of charge stevedores/crewmen/boatmen/servants to operate the Vessel's cargo handling gear, unless local regulations prohibit this, in which case extra stevedores shall be for the account of the Charterers. Owners/stevedores/crewmen shall be under the Charterers risk and responsibility and as stevedores to be deemed as their servants but shall always work under the supervision of the Master. (c) Stevedore Damage. The Charterers shall be responsible for damage (beyond ordinary wear and tear) to any part of the Vessel caused by stevedores. Such damage shall be notified as soon as reasonably possible by the Master to the Charterers or their agents and to their stevedores, failing which the Charterers shall not be held responsible. The Master shall endeavour to obtain the stevedores written acknowledgement of liability.	91	91	91
8	6. Laytime *(a) Separate laytime for loading and discharging. The cargo shall be loaded within the number of running days/hours as indicated in Box 16, weather permitting, Sundays and Holidays excepted, unless used, in which event time used shall count. The cargo shall be discharged within the number of running days/hours as indicated in Box 16, weather permitting, Sundays and holidays excepted, unless used, in which event time used shall count. *(b) Total laytime for loading and discharging. The cargo shall be loaded and discharged within the number of total running days/hours indicated in Box 16, weather permitting, Sundays and holidays excepted, unless used, in which event time used shall count. (c) Commencement of laytime loading and discharging. Laytime for loading and discharging shall commence at 08.00 hours, if notice of readiness is given up to and including 12.00 hours, and at 04.00 hours next working day if notice given during office hours after 12.00 hours. Notice of readiness at loading port to be given to the Skipper as per Box 17 or if not named, to the Charterers or their agents named in Box 18. Notice of readiness at the discharging port to be given to the Receivers or, if not known, to the Charterers or their agents named in Box 19. If the loading/discharging berth is not available on the Vessel's arrival at or off the port of loading/discharging, the Vessel shall be entitled to give notice of laytime within ordinary office hours on arrival there. Whether free pratique or not, whether customs started or not, laytime or time on demurrage shall then count as if she were in berth and in all respects ready for loading/discharging provided that the Master warrants that she is in fact ready in all respects. Time used in moving from the place of waiting to the loading/discharging berth shall not count as laytime. If, after inspection, the Vessel is found not to be ready in all respects to load/discharge the last after the discovery thereof until the Vessel is again ready to load/discharge, shall not count as laytime. Time used before commencement of laytime shall count. *Indicates alternative (a) or (b) as agreed, if box 16.	92	92	92
9	7. Demurrage Demurrage at the loading and discharging port is payable by the Charterers at the rate stated in Box 20 in the manner stated in Box 20 per day or pro rata for any part of a day. Demurrage shall fall due day by day and shall be payable upon arrival of the Charterers. In the event the demurrage is not paid in accordance with the above, the Owners shall give the Charterers 90 working hours written notice to rectify the failure. If the demurrage is not paid at the expiration of this time limit and if the vessel is in or at the loading port, the Owners are entitled at any time to terminate the Charter Party and claim damages for any losses caused thereby.	93	93	93
10	Lite Clause The Owners shall have a lien on the cargo and on all sail/weights payable in respect of the cargo, for freight, deadweight, demurrage, claims for damages and for all other amounts due under this Charter Party including costs of recovering same.	94	94	94
11	Cancelling Clause (a) Should the Vessel not be ready to sail (whether in berth or not) on the cancelling date indicated in Box 21, the Charterers shall have the option of cancelling the Charter Party. (b) Should the Owners advise/that, despite the exercise of the option, the Vessel will not be ready to sail by the cancelling date, they shall notify the Charterers thereof without delay stating the expected date of the Vessel's readiness to load and waiting whether the Charterers will exercise their option of cancelling the Charter Party, or agree to a new cancelling date. Such option must be exercised by the Charterers within 48 running hours after the receipt of the Owners notice. If the Charterers do not exercise their option of cancelling, then this Charter Party shall be deemed to have ended such that the seventh day after the new cancelling date stated in the Owners notification to the Charterers shall be the new cancelling date. The provisions of sub-clause (b) of this Clause shall operate only once, and in case of the Vessel's further delay, the Charterers shall have the option of cancelling the Charter Party as per sub-clause (a) of this Clause.	95	95	95
12	Bills of Lading Bills of Lading shall be presented and signed by the Master as per the "General Bill of Lading form Edition 1994, without prejudice to this Charter Party, or by the Owner's agents provided written authority has been given by Owners to the agents, a copy of which is to be furnished to the Charterer. The Charterers shall indemnify the Owners against all consequences or liabilities that may arise from the signing of bills of lading as presented to the extent that the same or contents of such bills of lading impose or result in the imposition of more serious liabilities upon the Owners than those assumed by the Owners under this Charter Party.	96	96	96

PART II
"General" Charter (As Revised 1922, 1976 and 1994)

11.	Both-to-Name-Collision Clause	164	(c) Except for the obligations described above, neither the Charterers nor the Owners shall be responsible for the consequences of any strike or lock-out preventing or affecting the actual loading or discharging of the cargo. 244
	If the vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, neglect or default of the Master, Pilot or the servants of the Owners in the navigation or in the management of the Vessel, the owners of the cargo aforesaid hereunder will indemnify the Owners against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of said cargo, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners to the owners of said cargo and/or to, account or otherwise by the other or non-carrying vessel to her owners in part of their claim against the carrying Vessel or the Owners. The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owners, operators or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to the colliding vessels or objects are at fault in respect of a collision or contact.	165	245
		166	246
		167	
		168 17	War Risks ("May 1947") 247
			(1) For the purposes of this Clause, the words 248
			(a) "The Owners" shall include the shipowners, bareboat Charterers, 249
			agent owners, managers or other operators who are charged with the 250
			management of the Vessel, and the Master; and 251
			(b) "War Risks" shall include any war (whether actual or threatened), act of 252
			war, and war, hostilities, revolution, rebellion, civil commotion, warlike 253
			expedition, the laying of mines (whether actual or reported), acts of piracy, 254
			acts of terrorism, acts of hostility or malice aforethought, blockades 255
			(whether imposed against all Vessels or imposed selectively against 256
			Vessels of certain flags or ownership, or against certain cargoes or owners 257
			or otherwise hereinafter), by any person, body, terrorist or political group, 258
			or the Government of, any state whatsoever, which, in the reasonable 259
			judgment of the Master and/or the Owners, may be dangerous or are 260
			likely to be or to become dangerous to the Vessel, her cargo, crew or other 261
			persons on board the Vessel. 262
			(2) If in my time before the vessel commences loading, it appears that, in the 263
			reasonable judgment of the Master and/or the Owners, performance of 264
			the Contract of Carriage, or any part of it, may expose, or is likely to expose, 265
			the Vessel, her cargo, crew or other persons on board the Vessel to War 266
			Risks, the Owners may give notice to the Charterers cancelling this 267
			Contract of carriage, or may refuse to perform such part of it as may 268
			exist, or may be likely to expose the Vessel, her cargo, crew or other 269
			persons on board the vessel to war Risks; provided always that if this 270
			Contract of Carriage provides that loading or discharging is to take place 271
			within a range of ports, and at the port or ports nominated by the Charterers, 272
			the Vessel, her cargo, crew or other persons on board the vessel may be 273
			exposed, or may be likely to be exposed, to War Risks, the Owners shall 274
			first notify the Charterers to nominate any other safe port which lies 275
			within the range for loading or discharging, and may only cancel this 276
			Contract of Carriage if the Charterers shall not have nominated such safe 277
			port or ports within 48 hours of receipt of notice of such requirement. 278
			(3) The Owners shall not be required to continue to load cargo for any voyage, 279
			or to sign Bills of Lading for any port or place, or to proceed or continue on 280
			any voyage, or on any part thereof, or to proceed through any canal or 281
			seaway, or to proceed to or remain at any port or place whatsoever, 282
			where it appears, either after the loading of the cargo commences, or at 283
			any stage of the voyage thereafter before the discharge of the cargo is 284
			completed, that, in the reasonable judgment of the Master and/or the 285
			Owners, the Vessel, her cargo (or any part thereof), crew or other persons 286
			on board the Vessel (or any one or more of them) may be, or are likely to be, 287
			exposed, to War Risks. If it should so appear, the Owners may by notice 288
			require the Charterers to nominate a safe port for the discharge of the 289
			cargo or any part thereof, and if within 48 hours of the receipt of such 290
			notice, the Charterers shall not have nominated such a port, the Owners 291
			may discharge the cargo at any safe port of their choice (including the port 292
			of loading) in complete fulfillment of the Contract of Carriage. The Owners 293
			shall be entitled to recover from the Charterers the extra expenses of such 294
			discharge and, if the discharge takes place in any port other than the 295
			loading port, to receive the full freight as though the cargo had been 296
			carried to the discharging port and if the extra distance exceed 100 miles, 297
			an additional freight which shall be the same percentage of the freight 298
			concentrated for as the percentage which the extra distance represents to 299
			the distance of the normal and ordinary route, the Owners having a sea 300
			on the cargo for such expenses and freight. 301
			(4) If at any stage of the voyage after the loading of the cargo commences, it 302
			appears that, in the reasonable judgment of the Master and/or the 303
			Owners, the Vessel, her cargo, crew or other persons on board the Vessel 304
			may be, or are likely to be, exposed to War Risks on any part of the route 305
			(including any canal or waterway) which is normally and customarily used 306
			in a voyage of the nature contracted for, and there is another longer route 307
			to the discharging port, the Owners shall give notice to the Charterers that 308
			this route will be taken. In this event the Owners shall be entitled, if the total 309
			extra distance exceeds 100 miles, to additional freight which shall be the 310
			same percentage of the freight concentrated for as the percentage which the 311
			extra distance represents to the distance of the normal and ordinary 312
			route. 313
			(5) The Vessel shall have liberty:- 314
			(a) to comply with all orders, directions, recommendations or advice as to 315
			departure, arrival, routes, sailing in convoy, ports of call, stoppages, 316
			destinations, discharge of cargo, delivery or in any way whatsoever which 317
			are given by the Government of the Nation under whose flag the Vessel 318
			sails, or other Government to whose laws the Owners are subject, or any 319
			other Government which so requires, or any body or group acting with the 320
			power to compel compliance with their orders or directions; 321
			(b) to comply with the orders, directions or recommendations of any war 322
			risks underwriters who have the authority to give the same under the terms 323
			of the owners' insurance; 324
			(c) to comply with the terms of any resolution of the Security Council of the 325
			United Nations, any directions of the European Community, the offensive 326
			orders of any other supranational body which has the rights to issue and 327

PART II

"Genson" Charter (As Revised 1922, 1976 and 1994)

give the same, and with regard to all contracts of carriage, the terms to which the Owners are subject, and to obey the orders and directions of those who are charged with their enforcement;	328	(e) On delivery of the cargo at such port, all conditions of the Bill of Lading shall apply and the Vessel shall receive the same freight as if she had discharged at the original port of destination, except that if the distance of the substituted port exceeds 100 nautical miles, the freight on the cargo delivered at the substituted port to be increased in proportion.	377
(d) to discharge at any other port any cargo or part thereof which may render the Vessel liable in consequence as a contravention thereto;	329		378
(e) to call at any other port to change the crew or any part thereof or other persons on board the Vessel when there is reason to believe that they may be subject to imprisonment, imprisonment or other penalties;	330		379
(f) where cargo has not been loaded or has been discharged by the Owners under my provisions of this Clause, to load other cargo for the Owners own benefit and carry it to any other port or ports whatsoever, whether backwards or forwards or in a contrary direction to the ordinary or customary route.	331		380
6. If in compliance with any of the provisions of sub-clauses (2) to (5) of this Clause anything is done or not done, such shall not be deemed to be a dereliction, but shall be considered as due fulfillment of the Contract of Carriage.	332		381
16. General Ice Clause	333		
Port of loading	334	19. Law and Arbitration	382
(a) In the event of the loading port being inaccessible by reason of ice when the Vessel is ready to proceed from her last port or at any time during the voyage or on the Vessel's arrival at an early port, or in after the Vessel's arrival, the Master has the right of being given 12 hours at liberty to leave without cargo, and this Charter Party shall be null and void.	335	(a) This Charter Party shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and any dispute arising out of this Charter Party shall be referred to arbitration at London in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1950 and 1976 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force. Unless the parties agree otherwise, one arbitrator shall be appointed by each party and the arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third arbitrator, the decision of the three-ways tribunal thus constituted, any two of whom, shall be final. On the receipt by one party of the nomination by writing of the other party's arbitrator, that party shall appoint their arbitrator within fourteen days, failing which the decision of the single arbitrator appointed shall be final.	383
(b) If during loading the Master, for fear of the Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to any other port or ports with a view of completing cargo for the Owners' benefit for any port or ports including port of discharge. Any port cargo thus loaded under this Charter Party to be forwarded to destination at the Vessel's expense but against payment of freight, provided that no extra expenses be thereby caused to the Charterers, freight being paid on quantity delivered (in proportion if lumpsum). All other conditions as per this Charter Party.	336		384
(c) In case of more than one loading port, and if one or more of the ports are closed by ice, the Master or the Charterers to be at liberty either to load the port cargo at the open port and then go elsewhere for their own account as under section (b) or to declare the Charter Party null and void unless the Charterers agree to load full cargo at the open port.	337	For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed the amount stated in Box 23** the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Small Claims Procedure of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association, Inc.	385
Port of Discharge	338		386
(a) Should he prevent the Vessel from reaching port of discharge the Charterers shall have the option of keeping the Vessel waiting until the re-opening of navigation and paying demurrage or of ordering the Vessel to a safe and immediately accessible port where she can safely discharge without risk of detention by ice. Such orders to be given within 48 hours after the Master or the Owners have given notice to the Charterers of the impossibility of reaching port of destination.	339	(b) This Charter Party shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of the United States Code and the Maritime Law of the United States and should any dispute arise out of this Charter Party, the master in disputes shall be referred to three persons at New York, one to be appointed by each of the parties hereto, and the third by the two so chosen; their decision or that of any two of them, shall be final, and for purpose of enforcing any award, this agreement may be made a rule of the Court. The proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators, Inc.	387
(b) If during discharging the Master for fear of the Vessel being frozen in deems it advisable to leave, he has liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to the nearest accessible port where she can safely discharge.	340		388
	341	(c) Any dispute arising out of this Charter Party shall be referred to arbitration at the place indicated in Box 25, subject to the procedures applicable there. The laws of the place indicated in Box 25 shall govern this Charter Party.	389
	342	(d) If Box 25 in Part I is not filled in, sub-clause (c) of this Clause shall apply.	390
	343	(e) (a) and (c) are alternative; indicate alternative agreed in Box 25.	391
	344		392
	345	For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed the amount stated in Box 23** the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Standard Arbitration Procedure of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators, Inc.	393
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* Where no figure is supplied in Box 23 in Part I, this provision only shall be void but the other provisions of this Clause shall have full force and remain in effect.

** Where no figure is supplied in Box 23 in Part I, this provision only shall be void but the other provisions of this Clause shall have full force and remain in effect.

RIDER CLAUSES
M/V "LION PRINCESS" - C/P DATED 13TH NOVEMBER 2005
BAGGED RICE KANDLA/PORT APPABA OR TINCAN AND PORT HARCOURT
A/C DEOL MARINE SERVICES

Clause 20

Receivers to undertake to deposit with agents (nominated by Charterers /Receivers) at port of discharging sufficient funds as to cover the vessel's disbursement. Such deposit to be done in good time as to avoid any delay of the vessel.

Any loss of time/delays because of Charterers failure to arrange above fund to be for Charterers A/C.

Charterers not responsible for Owners expenses in discharging ports any consequences arising out of such will be on Owners time/account.

Owners will appoint their protecting agents in all such cases looking after various Owners affairs.

Clause 21.

Shifting for 1/2 Good Safe berth(s) or Anchorage(s) to be for Owners' account. Any additional shifting to be for Charterers account and laytime to count both ends. Vessel to be left in seaworthy trim for shifting between berth(s)/port(s).

Clause 22.

It is agreed that natural separation of cargo is being provided by the vessel by means of her compartments. Tweendeck hatches to be absolutely tight to avoid any penetration and/or contamination of cargo. If separations required for cargo, same to be Owners' responsibility but to be for Charterers account. If separations required by Master for stability reasons, same to be for Owners' account.

Clause 23.

Cargo to be loaded in vessel's clear unobstructed mainholds only. All being clean available and suitable for Charterers intended cargo of bagged rice.

Clause 24.

Ship to be fully equipped for the natural ventilation of cargo. Master to secure adequate and efficient ventilation during the voyage to avoid any damage to the cargo. Vessel will be held responsible for any damage to the cargo caused by inadequate ventilation or caused by water through ventilators and leakage of water and/or oil from pipes and/or valves and/or tanks etc., on board, due to wear and tear of the above or any other cause. Owners shall be fully liable for caked, wet, mouldy bags howsoever arising. Owners to maintain a daily contemporaneous record of ventilation of cargo on board the vessel during the voyage until completion of discharge otherwise owners shall be liable for caking/wet damage to cargo. The vessel's ventilation records during the entire voyage until completion of discharge shall be provided to the receivers within 7 days of a written request.

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Clause 25.

Vessel to have current valid cargo gear/winches certificates on board. Owners guarantee vessel to be able to work all gear, winches/derricks simultaneously at all times. Any time lost due to insufficient and/or inefficiency of vessel's gear in accordance with clause 13 to be deducted from laytime in relation to number of gangs working. If due to vessel's gear breakdown, Charterers/Receivers to engage shore crane with costs and time to be for Owners' account. But always subject to Owners/Masters' approval which is not to be unreasonably withheld. If shore cranes are engaged at Owner's expense then laytime shall continue to run pro rata to the number of shore cranes used.

Clause 26.

Master to supply a stowage plan to Charterers or their agents prior to commencement of loading and to ensure that cargo is properly and safely Dunnaged and stowed to withstand the voyage and be delivered in same condition as when shipped. Owners shall issue a certificate of safe and proper stow upon completion of loading otherwise owners shall be liable for damaged cargo due to caking/wetness.

Clause 27.

Vessel shall be warped, if required, alongside the loading/discharging appliance at Owners' risk and expense, but such time to count, unless warping is carried out during excepted periods. In case strong winds preventing safe warping alongside the loading/discharging appliances and tug assistance is advisable, any such tug assistance necessary to be for Charterers account.

Clause 28.

Vessel only to load cargo for which "Clean on Board" Bill(s) of Lading can be issued and signed by Master/Agents. "Clean Mates' Receipts" to be issued at the end of each loading period and to be surrendered to Charterers/Shippers agents. Bill(s) of Lading to be issued in strict conformity with Mate's Receipts. Master to have the right to reject any damaged bags and call for sound cargo to be loaded in it's place.

Clause 29.

Freight to be paid to :

Freight Beneficiary / Bankers details

Bank: ANZ BANK

Bank Address: 287 OLD NORTHERN ROAD, CASTLE HILL, NSW AUSTRALIA 2154

Account Name: LION SHIPPING PTY LTD

BSB: 012 263

Account Number: 496922219

Tax File Number: 835165175

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BAGGED RICE KANDLA/PORT APPAPA OR TINCAN AND PORT HARCOURT
A/C DEOL MARINE SERVICES

100 percent freight less commission to be paid within 3 banking days on completion loading and signing/releasing bill(s) of lading, Bill(s) of Lading marked 'Freight payable as per Charter Party dated 13th November 2005'. If freight prepaid Bill(s) of Lading are required then same issued in exchange for first set after owners receive freight in their bank.

Demurrage/Despatch at load/disch port to be settled by the charterer within 20 (Twenty) days after submission of relevant load/disch port Timesheets, SOF / NOR etc.

Freight is deemed to be earned upon completion of loading, ship cargo lost not lost.

Clause 30.

Loading Rate - Cargo to be loaded at the rate of 2,000mt per weather working day of 24 consecutive hours Saturdays Noon, Sundays, Mondays 0800 hours and holidays excluded even if used.

Clause 31.

Discharging rate - Cargo shall be discharged at the rate of 1,000mt per weather working day of 24 consecutive hours Friday 1700 hours, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays 0800 hours and holidays excluded even if used.

Master to tender notice of readiness upon arrival at each discharge port and laytime to commence as per gencon clause 8 AM / 1 PM

Clause 32.

Bad weather must also fall under rainfall i.e. time not to count.

Clause 33.

Owners to allow fumigation on board the vessel free of cost to the Charterers as long as crew can stay on board, otherwise all cost for charterers account. Laytime to count in both cases.

Clause 34.

Upon sailing from the loading port, Master/Owners to advise Charterers and Shippers the exact quantity loaded and ETA at first or sole discharging port. Also notices to be given to Charterers and to actual port Agents, once advised by Charterers.

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Clause 35.

If so requested Charterers agents may issue Bill(s) of Lading on behalf of Master, but always in strict conformity with mate's receipt under the supervision of Owners' protecting agents. Owners will appoint their own protecting agents who will hold authority for issuing Bill(s) of Lading.

Clause 36.

Prior sailing from loading port, Master/Owners to authorize agents/Charterers to sign Bill(s) of Lading on Master/Owners behalf in strict conformity with Mate's receipts without prejudice to this Charter Party.

Clause 37.

(i) The stevedores although appointed and paid for by Charterers, Shippers or Receivers or their agents to remain under the direction and control of the Master, who will be responsible for proper loading, stowage and discharging of the cargo and the seaworthiness of the vessel. Cargo to be stowed, loaded and discharged at the risk, liability of the Shipowners/ Disponent Owners. Any stevedore damage to the vessel to be settled directly between the Owners and Stevedores, But in case Owners/Master are not able to settle their claim with stevedore then charterers to assist Owners best possible way in settlement of such claim.

(ii) The quantity stated on the Bill(s) of Lading is to be conclusive evidence against the Shipowners/Disponent Owners (as appropriate) as to the number of bags of cargo shipped. To avoid any short landing claims owners will employ their P and I in conjunction with Shippers/Charterers tally to carry out tally of all cargo loaded and to seal all hatches on completion of loading in presence of Shippers/Charterers representative.

On arrival discharge port, prior commencement of discharge, in presence of both Owners P and I and Charterers' representative, hatch seals to be opened and once again a tally, during discharge to be carried out jointly by Owners P and I and Charterers, Master to ensure.

Clause 38.

Any dues/taxes on vessel/flag/nationality and /or freight to be for owners account. Any taxes/dues on cargo to be for Charterers account.

Clause 39.

Nothing herein stated is to be construed as a demise of the vessel to the Charterers. The Owners to remain responsible for the navigation of the vessel's personal injury. The Owners guarantee to maintain a full P & I cover for the duration of the Charter Party.

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Clause 40.

Subject to agreed time extensions any Charter Party disputes must be made in writing one (1) year of final discharge and where this provision is not complied with the dispute shall be extinguished and ceased to exist.

Clause 41.

If the cargo is the property of a third party, Owners have the same responsibility as they would have if the cargo were the property of the Charterers.

Clause 42.**Vessel Description**

MV LION PRINCESS
 SINGLE DECKER BULK CARRIER
 STBC 17700 DWT ON 9.279 M DRAFT
 BLT 1978, JPN, TSUNEISHI SHIP
 CLASS BV, SS/DD PASSED 3/2003
 GRT/NRT 10753/6129
 LOA/BM 146.010/22.300 M
 4 HO 4 HA FCO STL PONTS
 HA DIMNS: NO.1 13.6X9.6M - NOS.2/3/4 19.5X11.2M
 ABT 785,959/751,716 CFT GRN/BLE
 THOM DRKS 4/25
 M.E. PIELSTICK IHI-PIELSTICK I2PC2-5V 7800 BHP
 3 DAIH-CHI TSU 6DS-18 X 360KW 445V 60HZ AC
 AVRG SPEED : ABT 11 KNOT ON ABT 10 MTS IFO + 2 MTS GO

VSL/MANAGERS ISM/ISPS CERTIFIED
 TPC (SUMMER DRAFT): 27.3 MTS
 TTOP STRENGTH 17 MTS PER SQ.M.
 AUSTRALIAN HOLD LADDERS
 CO2 FITTED
 SOUTH OF ENGLAND PN1
 NATURAL VENTILATION

GRAIN/BALE CAPACITY HOLDWISE:
 GRN/ BLE
 NO.1 124,263 116,783 CFT
 NO.2 220,351 212,695 CFT
 NO.3 223,360 215,662 CFT
 NO.4 217,985 210,576 CFT

ALL DETAILS ABOUT

RIDER CLAUSES
M/V "LION PRINCESS" - C/P DATED 13TH NOVEMBER 2005
BAGGED RICE KANDLA/PORT APPABA OR TINCAN AND PORT HARCOURT
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Clause 43.

Dunnage/Mats/Craft Paper/Bamboo sticks to be for owners account.

Clause 44.

Tally - Shore side to be Charterers account same for ship side to be for Owners account. In the event of any loss or damage to cargo, determined at ship side tally, Owners shall instruct their surveyors' at discharge port to conduct joint survey with surveyors to ascertain precisely the nature, cause and extent of loss of damage.

Clause 45.

The Charter Party is governed by English law and any disputes arising out of this Charter unless the parties agree on a single arbitrator shall be referred to the final arbitration of two arbitrators in London. One to be appointed by each of the parties, with power to such arbitrators to appoint an umpire. The arbitrators including the umpire so appointed shall be members of the L.M.A.A. and whose rule shall apply. Any claim must be made in writing and Claimants arbitrator appointed within one (1) year of completion of discharge and where this provision is not complied with the claim shall be deemed to be waived and barred.

Clause 46.

All port expenses and disbursement of the vessel's call at the discharging port including but not limited to Nigerian anchorage dues and harbour dues, conservancy fee and any other taxes and dues on vessel, cargo or freight at the discharging port are for Charterers/Receivers' account. Charterers/Receivers undertake to ensure that the vessel's agent at the discharging port is placed with funds to meet these expenses. It is understood that the vessel owners remain responsible for payment of fresh water, laundry, shipchandler, vessel repairs ordered by the owners or owners husbandry if any.

Clause 47.

Charterers/Receivers guarantee that all Nigerian import and customs formalities for the importation of the cargo into Nigeria will be carried out prior to the arrival of the vessel at the discharging port and full Nigeria import duties for the cargo will be paid prior to the arrival of the vessel at the discharging port.

Failing which Charterers/Receivers will be responsible for all additional cost and time lost as a result and will reimburse Owners all additional cost incurred thereby.

Clause 48.

Any Income tax on freight shall be for Owners account and Charterers shall be in no way concerned with assessment, collection or payment.

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BAGGED RICE KANDLA/PORT APPABA OR TINCAN AND PORT HARCOURT
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Clause 49.
Charterers agent at loadport.

TRINITY SHIPPING & ALLIED SERVICES PVT. LTD.
PLOT NO 46, SECTOR 1-A, GANDHIDHAM
KUTCH 370201
TEL: 91-2836-223703, 230910, 230911
FAX: 91-2836-232060
EMAIL: trinty@wlnetonline.net; trinity1@icenet.net
CONTACT PERSON: MR BHOWMICK / MR SALLY
MOB: + 91-9825231721 / + 91 9825225245

Charterers agent at disch port: TBA - sub owns approval of PDA.

Clause 50.
At discharging ports, the vessel shall be consigned to Charterers agents. Vessel free from
D/A at discharging port but owners husbandry matter will be always to be on owners
account.

Clause 51.
Charterers agents at discharge ports will give letter to the owners which is confirming
port D/A is Receivers account. They will settle directly with Receivers.

Clause 52.
Extra insurance, if any due vessel's age to be for Charterers account. Owners contribution
US\$ 3500/- lumpsum.

Clause 53.
In case original bills of lading not available at discharge port, Owners/Master is to release
cargo against simple letter of indemnity, in Owners P and I club wording and must be
signed by Receivers.

Clause 54.
If owners demand charterers to extend canceling date, Charterers to declare their option
within 48 hours after owners demand, if Charterers do not extend, Charter Party will be
considered cancelled.

Clause 55.
Owners to check and ensure vessel suitable to load / discharge fixture quantity basis draft
/ restrictions at load / discharge ports:

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Clause 56.

Charterers arrange confirm from receivers which is confirming Owners will not be responsible damage of cargo which done by their stevedores.

Clause 57.

Any time lost due to breakdown of vessel's derricks / gears at loading / discharging port not to count as laytime and any expenses incurred to be for Owners' account.

Clause 58.

If required by Master, watchman for security of vessel to be provided by Charterers at disport.

Clause 59.

Owners will not be responsible for any claims arising or resulting from shortage and / or short landing of cargo including torn and / or empty bags and bags lost overboard during discharge operation by stevedores.

However, vessel will be responsible for any damage to the cargo caused by leakage / ingress of seawater fresh / rain water or oil if due to any deficiency in hatch covers / ventilators and / or vessel's pipeline.

Clause 60.

Owners guarantee that the vessels comply with all laws and regulation in the trade vessel will be employed throughout the duration of the charter party. The vessel to have all valid certificates, failing which consequences and expenses arising therefrom to be for owners account.

Clause 61.

This charter party to be kept strictly private and confidential.
